FBIS DAILY REPORT

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ROMANIAN DELEGATE ADDRESSES GENEVA CONFERENCE

AU162108 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1833 GMT 16 Jul 85

[Text] Geneva (AGERPRES) 16/7/1985 -- Romania's stance on nuclear disarmament has been presented to the delegations attending the Geneva disarmament conference.

Romania's representative highlighted that there was no other way to halt the current course on events, to prevent a nuclear war than to halt the arms race, the nuclear race in particular and to pass to a gradual reduction of existing stockpiles of suchlike weapons, till their complete removal. It was stressed that nothing could justify the escalation of the arms race, and should action be taken in full responsibility for people's life and peace, accords on disarmament could be reached. These accords should first of all ban all nuclear tests, any actions conducive to the proliferation of nuclear weapons, should focus on the creation of nuclear-free zones, on pledges by nuclear states not to use first the nuclear weapons, the granting of security warranties to non-nuclear countries, on measures to prevent the outbreak of a nuclear conflict by mistake or by accident, measures for a peaceful settlement of interstate differences and prevention of armed conflicts among nations.

It was shown that Romania believed that an essential premise for the prevention of a nuclear war, of any armed conflict was the renunciation, once and for all, of the policy of threat and use of force, the unwavering observance, in interstate relations, of the principles of equality of rights, national independence and sovereignty, non-interference in home affairs and mutual advantage, each people's right to free and self-reliant development, without any outside interference. In this respect, the UN General Assembly, at its 40th session, should urge all states to abide by the fundamental principles of the UN Charter in their international relations.

LEGAL EXPERT COMMENTS ON ANTONOV TRIAL

AU151347 Sofia TRUD in Bulgarian 12 Jul 85 p 4

[Commentary by Dotsent Kostadin Kochev, lecturer in criminal procedures at Sofia University: "The Trial Continues"]

[Text] The departure of Bekir Celenk, one of the Turks accused in the Rome trial, from Bulgaria for Turkey at the end of last week was an event that forced Mehmet Ali Agca to devote himself again to "deliberation" and preparation.

Spokesman for both the prosecution and Antonov's defense insist on a confrontation between Agca and Bekir Celenk, which is a necessary element of the trial process. The court has agreed to the sides' request and has ordered that Celenk's extradition to Italy be requested. But it is not certain that this will happen, since an extradition treaty is not a part of treaty-legal relations between Turkey and Italy. It could possibly happen on the basis of the 1977 European Convention for the Combating of Terrorism, which has been ratified only by Turkey. Another procedural alternative being indicated is for the accused to be questioned in Turkey by proxy, once Italy has submitted the documentation necessary for this purpose. There have been instances in the past when Italian prosecutors have visited Turkey for the purpose of officially questioning accused or suspected persons with the Turkish side's agreement. According to Turkish Professor Aladzhakaptan [spelling as received], Celenk cannot be extradited to another country in view of the specific provisions of Article 38 of the Turkish Constitution and Article 9 of the Penal Code, which provide that no Turkish citizen can be extradited to another country for a committed crime.

In any event, the opportunity given to Bekir Celenk by the Bulgarian authorities to depart for home at his own request, since the Bulgarian investigation failed to establish his complicity in the conspiracy to assassinate Pope John Paul II, displays a sincere desire to participate in international legal cooperation in the struggle against terrorism and international crime.

The establishment of the fact that the accused Bagca's passport had been forged, on the basis of expert evidence, was of certain interest during last week's trial proceedings. Whoever performed the forgery was obviously interested in proving that Agca and Bagca could have met in Bulgaria in the summer of 1980. This is just one more item of evidence that the goal of establishing the "Bulgarian connection" is being pursued by means of forgery and falsification.

The Agca-Celebi confrontation conducted by the court is highly important for establishing the fact that they knew each other and had met in Milan in December 1980 for the purpose of preparing the attempted assassination. The denial of this fact is considered unconvincing by the court.

The purpose of continuing Agca's interrogation is to establish the actual number, identities, and distribution of roles of the "Grey Wolves" who were in St Peter's Square during the attempt on the pope's life. The court is displaying lively activity in this direction, as a result of which it became necessary to order additional investigations into the other Turks suspected of complicity.

The public trial in Rome has really made it clear that the investigation carried out be Investigating Magistrate Martella was incomplete and biased, and that fundamental principles of Italian legislation had been breached during the investigation.

The path to the establishment of truth is not easy. Driven by inhuman political interests and enjoying vast financial and political power, the interested imperialist circles have not given up their intention to use this trial as yet another provocation against the cause of peace.

TODOR ZHIVKOV RECEIVES VISITORS TO SOFIA

Meets PCP Leader

AU161844 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 16 Jul 85

[Text] Comrade Todor Zhivkov received Alvaro Cunhal, secretary general of the PCP Central Committee, who is paying a vacation visit to our country at the invitation of the BCP Central Committee.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov briefed Comrade Cunhal on the efforts of the Bulgarian people for worthily preparing the 13th BCP Congress and for implementing the decisions of the 12th BCP Congress. Comrade Zhivkov pointed out the consistent efforts of our country devoted to maintaining relations of good-neighborliness and cooperation in the Balkans, establishing a nuclear-free zone in the Balkans, and consolidating peace and security in Europe and throughout the world.

Comrade Alvaro Cunhal briefed Comrade Zhivkov on the struggle waged by the working people in Portugal, by the communists, and by all democratic forces to defend the achievements of the April revolution and the successes of the democratic regime and to promote national unity.

Particular attention was paid during the talk to the present-day complicated and tense international atmosphere. It was pointed out that the plans conceived by Washington to militarize outer space and the approach of the U.S. Administration to the negotiations in Geneva and to other disarmament talks in the world are a cause of concern. In this connection the exceptional importance of the constructive, peaceful initiatives of the USSR and the other socialist community member-countries was stressed. The two leaders confirmed their readiness to continue in the future to intensify and consolidate the relations of fraternal friendship and solidarity between the BCP and the PCP, on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, in the interest of friendship between the Bulgarian and Portuguese peoples and in the interest of cooperation between Bulgaria and Portugal.

Meets Athens' Mayor

AU161857 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 16 Jul 85

[Excerpt] Comrade Todor Zhivkov met Dimitrios Beis, mayor of Athens, who is visiting our country at the invitation of the Sofia City People's Council Executive Committee.

The guest expressed the Athenian citizens' satisfaction over the forthcoming visit of Comrade Todor Zhivkov to Greece, which will further intensify the good-neighborly relations and cooperation between the two countries and contribute to the development of bilateral contacts between the two states. It was pointed out that consolidation of bilateral relations is in the interest of peace and security in the Balkans, Europe, and the world.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov pointed out that the relations between Bulgaria and Greece can serve as an example for relations between two countries belonging to different social systems. A positive evaluation of the relations between Sofia and Athens was also expressed.

FILIPOV RECEIVES VISITING NIGERIAN MINISTER

AU151855 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 15 Jul 85

[Text] Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, received Major General Mamman Vatsa, Nigeria's minister of the federal capital territory. The guest delivered a special greeting message from Major General [name indistinct], commander in chief of the Nigerian Armed Forces, who has the rank of a head of government. During the talk, questions pertaining to bilateral economic cooperation between the two countries were discussed and particular attention was paid to the opportunities of joint action in the construction sector, and especially to the prospects presented in this respect by the building of the country's new capital. Questions of cultural cooperation were also discussed.

TALKS WITH FRG TRADE UNION DELEGATION END

AU111425 Sofia BTA in English 1337 GMT 11 Jul 85

[Excerpt] Sofia, July 11 (BTA) -- The Bulgarian trade unions and the Union of West German Trade Unions (D.G.B.) welcome the renewal of the Geneva negotiations between the U.S.A. and the U.S.S.R. on nuclear weapons and hope that they will contribute to the achievement of a real reduction of the armaments in Europe and throughout the world. The two trade union organizations condemn all plans to proliferate the arms race into space.

The joint announcement on the visit here of an official delegation of the Union of West German Trade Unions, which has been handed for publication, states that the most significant task standing before the trade unions today is to make an active contribution to the preservation of peace in Europe and world-wide, to consolidate and improve trust and understanding between the peoples and the states of Europe. The two organizations state their willingness to give their contribution in this respect.

The two delegations share unanimously the view that they can contribute to the consolidation of the trust between the peoples of Europe by helping the working people on the two countries to come to know each other better, despite the fact that they live within different socio-economic systems. The two organizations express their willingness to improve and develop their relations. They adopted a plan for joint initiatives for 1986 and 1987, which indicates the new fields for the development of the cooperation.

BONEV MEETS PPR PLANNING OFFICIAL 11 JULY

AU151704 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 12 Jul 85 p 6

[Text] Stanish Bonev, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and chairman of the State Planning Committee, received yesterday Stanislaw Dlugosz, deputy chairman of the Planning Commission under the Polish Council of Ministers. A conversation took place on the final stage of the coordination of the two countries' plans for 1986-1990. Wladislaw Gwiazda, Polish deputy minister of foreign trade, took part in the meeting.

The Polish ambassador to our country, Wladislaw Naperaj, was also present.

CSSR-GDR ECONOMIC COMMITTEE ISSUES COMMUNIQUE

AU121655 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 11 Jul 85 p 6

["Communique on 27th Session of the CDR-CSSR Economic Committee"]

[Text] Prague (ADN) -- The 27th session of the GDR-CSSR Economic Committee took place in Prague from 8-10 July. The delegations were led by Dr Gerhard Weiss, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, and Certified Engineer Svatopluk Potac, deputy chairman of the government and chairman of the CSSR State Planning Commission.

Dr Lubomir Strougal, CSSR premier, received Dr Gerhard Weiss, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, for friendly talks during his stay in Prague.

Central to the 27th session of the economic committee were verification of implementation of the October 1982 and 1983 basic agreements between Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, and Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, on deepening economic and scientific-technology cooperation and on implementation of the decisions of the economic summit meeting of the CEMA member-countries of June 1984. Making full use of the March 1985 meeting between Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, and Lubomir Strougal, CSSR premier, additional measures for implementing the concluded agreements were stipulated.

The two sides emphasized that cooperation has developed successfully and continuously on the basis of the agreements and decisions for mutual benefit, and that it has reached a high level.

The government agreements on cooperation in selected areas of industrial biotechnology and cooperation in the research, development, and manufacture of track-laying machines, railway switches, and rationalization means in transport were signed in the course of the 27th economic committee session. These agreements comprise extensive cooperation measures that extend into the period after 1990.

In addition, selected focal points of cooperation in science and technology for the 1986-1990 period were approved.

The chairman of the two sides of the economic committee deliberated on preparing a long-term program for economic and scientific-technological cooperation between the two countries until the year 2000 and stipulated the next working steps for further finalization and development of the program.

When discussing measures in implementing the decisions of the June 1984 economic summit meeting of the CEMA member-countries, the economic committee noted the state of the work accomplished to date on coordinating the national economic plans between the two countries for the 1986-90 period.

Another significant increase in commodity exchange and in the development of economic and scientific-technological cooperation and enlarged specialization and cooperation are being envisaged for this period, particularly in those areas that have a decisive share in fulfilling the tasks related to comprehensive intensification of the national economies of the two countries.

The chairmen of the two sides agreed on the basis of the results achieved in plan coordination to prepare a long-term trade agreement for the 1986-90 period so that it can be signed in the second half of 1985.

The two sides deliberated in detail on the status of implementation of the program for selected key points of scientific-technological cooperation in the 1981-85 period. They appreciated the national economic benefits obtained by the two sides in areas such as the rationalization of soft coal mining, the development and preparation for application of manipulators and industrial robots, the development and employment of special microelectronic materials, the economical use of power and materials, and the utilization of secondary raw materials. They agreed to take the necessary measures to even more rapidly transfer new results of this cooperation into production and to ensure the comprehensive implementation of this program.

The main directions for cooperation in science and technology in the 1986÷90 period that serve the accelerated renewal of products as well as the achievement of top performance in key technologies and selected products were acknowledged.

These comprise in part tasks related to: more effective utilization of fuels, power, raw materials, other materials, and machinery and plants; developing new or further developing highly productive technologies and processes that save time, materials and power; reconstructing enterprises; rationalizing and automating production processes; employing robot and microprocesses and technical equipment; and enhancing the quality and scientific-technological standard of products and their manufacture.

The two sides agreed to carry out comparisons of certain performance indexes between selected enterprises of the machine-building and chemical industries and to include additional sectors and enterprises on the basis of the experience so obtained.

The chairmen of the two sides of the economic committee conducted a verification conference at the Celakovice TOS Machine-Building Enterprise about the state of implementation of the agreements concluded between the two countries on cooperation in selected fields of machine-building. Central to the deliberations was fulfillment of the tasks resulting from the government agreement on cooperation in the field of robot technology and industrial manipulators as well as from the agreements on developing and manufacturing flexible production lines and numerical control systems for machine tools.

The two chairmen expressed to the workers, engineers, and scientists their gratitude for high commitment and for the successes achieved in the cooperation. The two chairmen also defined measures for an acceleration of cooperation in these areas, which are of national economic importance for both countries. In so doing they stressed that the collective must seek to explore additional areas of cooperation and to meet the mutual obligations in a timely manner and with high quality.

After detailed deliberations, concerted proposals were approved for enlarging and deepening cooperation in areas that are of national economic importance for both sides, such as the petrochemical industry, electronics, microelectronics, television tubes, entertainment electronics, open pit mining equipment, special areas of machine building, and the glass and ceramics industry.

The two sides discussed in detail the state of commodity exchange. They appreciated the good development of foreign trade relations in 1984 and enjoined the appropriate members of the economic committee to undertake the required measures to fulfill and overfulfill the 1985 annual protocol.

The two sides discussed the achieved state of work in the field of specialization and cooperation in research and development as well as in production. They noted that in preparation for the 27th session of the joint economic committee, additional specialization and cooperation agreements were signed, including agreements concerning high-purity gases and microelectronic circuits.

The two sides agreed to accelerate the conclusion of additional specialization and cooperation accords, and in so doing to include additional areas of specialization and cooperation.

The economic committee also deliberated on cooperation in environmental protection, transport, light industry, agriculture, forestry, and the foodstuffs industry. The reports submitted in this context were discussed and the measures envisaged for the further deepening of mutually advantageous cooperation for the period up to 1990 were approved.

The deliberations of the 27th session of the joint economic committee took place in an atmosphere of friendly cooperation and in full harmony.

CHANCES FOR, OBSTACLES TO TRADE WITH FRG OUTLINED

AU151631 [Editorial Report] Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech on 11 July on page 5 carries a 1,200-word article by Svatopluk Smutny entitled "Our Fifth Trade Partner," which deals with the development of trade between the CSSR and the FRG.

Smutny opens the article by saying that the FRG is the CSSR's fifth largest trading partner following the USSR, the GDR, the PPR, and Hungary. Quoting "official FRG statistics," he noted that last year's West German exports to the CSSR amounted to DM1.8 billion and its imports from the CSSR to DM2.2 billion. Although, according to Smutny, this was an increase of "9 to 10 percent" compared to 1983, this increase "does not exhaust the possiblities of the two states for further deepening economic relations."

Speaking about "untapped potentials" for the further expansion of CSSR-FRG trade, Smutny then mentions that although there are 46 cooperation agreements between the two countries, deliveries within the framework of these bilateral cooperation agreements amounted to only DM50 million last year, which was "only a negligible share of the total trade turnover." Another potential growth area, according to Smutny, is cooperation on third markets, which "has been a more or less one-sided affair so far." Smutny says that whereas Czechoslovak companies imported about DM1.8 billion worth of subdeliveries from the FRG for their projects in developing countries in 1981-83 and are planning an additional DM500 million of such imports this year, West German companies have not been showing similar "activity" in their ventures on third markets.

Discussing "obstacles" to Czechoslovak-West German trade, Smutny then says: "There are also some obstacles standing in the way of further development of mutual trade, obstacles that are not on our side. This applies, above all, to restrictions in the form of import quotas being imposed, for example, on glass, footwear, china, and other merchandise. With 36 items subject to restriction being applied vis-a-vis our country, the FRG is the second most restrictive of all our EEC trading partners. One could simply note that this contravenes the spirit and content of the Helsinki Final Act, the 10th anniversary of the signing of which we will recall in a few days, but it would surely be more expedient to overcome this 'flaw' in mutual relations by a bilateral search for ways and methods of expanding economic and commercial contacts."

In the remaining parts of the article Smutny discusses the recent "Days of Talks" organized by the Czechoslovak Chamber of Commerce and Industry in two West German cities, Hagen and Kassel, and noted the importance of such events for propagating Czechoslovak industry and paving the road for future contracts. Smutney also noted the CSSR's readiness to import top technology from the FRG, "provided that companies from the FRG show the same interest in our products."

CHNOUPEK, USSR'S POLYAKOV DISCUSS MIDDLE EAST

AU151312 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 12 Jul 85 p 2

[CTK report in the "International Relations" column]

[Text] Bohuslav Chnoupek, CSSR minister of foreign affairs, received in Prague on 11 July Vladimir Polyakov, head of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs Near Eastern Countries Department, who is paying a working visit to the CSSR. The two officials exchanged views on the current international situation, with emphasis on the Middle East.

CTK REPORTS ON REAGAN'S OPERATION, HEALTH

LD161146 Prague CTK in English 1057 GMT 16 Jul 85

[Text] Washington 16 Jul (CTK) -- The tumor which was Saturday taken from 74-year old U.S. President Ronald Reagan's colon was cancerous, his doctors announced last night. A statement said that the whole cancerous tissue has been removed and it is most probable that the danger of proliferation of the malignant tumour has been liquidated.

The tumour was discovered unexpectedly at the Naval Hospital in Bethesda on Friday, when the President underwent a minor operation to remove a small polyp from his large intestine.

U.S. GENEVA STANCE BLOCKING PROGRESS AT TALKS

LD161351 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1030 GMT 16 Jul 85

[Text] The second round of the Soviet-American disarmament talks will end in Geneva today. Jozef Knizat, an editor, has this to say on the subject:

The second round of the Geneva talks, too, has confirmed the destructive attitude of the American delegation in all three areas of the disarmament problem. The United States does not at all respect the Soviet moratorium on the deployment of nuclear weapons. In this issue there has been a dangerous shift by the American side. According to reports from the Pentagon, one cannot consider 572 missiles in Western Europe as the final figure. Envisaged is not only an increase in the number of Pershing II missiles, but also the possibility of converting them to carry multiple warheads.

Another important factor that concerns strategic nuclear weapons is the U.S. campaign concerning the Soviet-American SALT II treaty. In September, when the third round of the Geneva talks is planned, the United States, by introducing an Alaska-class submarine, will exceed the limit set by this treaty, which will complicate even more the conditions of the talks in Geneva.

Also, in the third component of the Geneva talks there occurred negative shifts by the American side. The United States in the course of the second round tested components of a laser gun, which is to be the main component in the American offensive space weapons systems.

Thus the American negotiating position is conditioned unequivocally by the orientation of the current U.S. armaments course. This reality and attempts to defend it are clearly at variance with the Geneva accord. Thus it is not a basis but a barrier to achieving concrete and comprehensive disarmament results in Geneva.

11 JULY COMMENTS BY NATO MBFR ENVOYS CRITICIZED

AU160756 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 12 Jul 85 pp 1, 7

[Bedrich Zagar Vienna dispatch: "The 36th Round of Vienna Negotiations Has Ended; the 5 Sterile Months of the West"]

[Text] The 36th round of negotiations on reducing the strength of armed forces and armaments in central Europe ended 11 July in Vienna's Hofburg with the 402d meeting of the delegations of the participating NATO and Warsaw Pact countries. The meeting was addressed by the heads of the American and Soviet delegations.

It was obvious from the speech of U.S. Ambassador Blackwill that, for a change, the West has made use of another variat of the arguments with which it has been systematically evading the reaching of an agreement. According to the American ambassador it is still necessary to resolve "three basic issues," namely the problem of geographical asymmetry, which allegedly benefits the socialist countries; the imbalance in conventional weapons, which allegedly benefits the socialist countries; and third, the "problem" of "openness." All these are old issues that have already been fully discussed, but yesterday the West dragged them out again as the key issues for achieving an agreement.

Essentially, all these issues are answered by the proposal submitted by the socialist countries on 14 February 1985, which shows the way toward the goal that has been set: to reach the set limit of 900,000 soldiers on each side, after which one could start checking and verifying. This was stressed yesterday at the session by V. Mikhaylov, head of the Soviet delegation, who recalled at the same time that the delegations of the Warsaw Pact countries have done everything in their power to make the 36th round a turning point in the history of the Vienna negotiations. In fact, the 1 February 1985 proposals of the socialist countries established realistic possibilities for achieving progress in Vienna. There are no objective reasons that would prevent realization of the proposed initial reduction of Soviet and American troops and freezing the sizes of the other participating countries' armed forces.

However, even after 5 months the NATO states have been incapable of adopting a specific stand on the socialist countries' proposal. In the end the Dutch Ambassador Jan Hein van de Mortel, who represented the West at yesterday's press conference, conceded that the proposal of the socialist countries is "still being studied in the capitals of the NATO member-countries."

The past round of negotiations was particularly characterized by the West's comprehensive endeavor to procrastinate and fill the talks with abstract theorizing about the generally valid criteria for disarmament agreements. This kind of tactic could not lead to positive results; an agreement can be reached solely on the basis of a mutual effort by both sides.

The Warsaw Pact countries are systematically striving to achieve an effective agreement that would not deceive the public, that would contribute practically toward a mutual and even reduction of the concentration of armed forces and armaments in central Europe, and that would thus normalize the atmosphere on our continent.

Ambassador van de Mortel was unable to reply convincingly to the questions of journalists who discovered yesterday that, in fact, the West has not replied to the proposals of the socialist countries because these proposals are still being studied in the capitals of the NATO countries.

From this it was deduced that, actually, the delegations of the NATO countries have lived through 5 sterile months, busying themselves only with the question of how to delay the agreement and how to "provide reasons" for the fact that the Vienna negotiations are in a blind alley.

Western journalists confronted representatives of both sides with the question of whether the Soviet-American November summit meeting in Geneva can also provide impulses for the Vienna negotiations. For the Soviet side, it will not be necessary to wait until November. The goals of the Vienna negotiations are well known; after all, the Soviet leadership has been supporting them from the very beginning. Far more will depend on how President Reagan approaches the meeting and disarmament issues in general. So far President Reagan has been showing only indications of a desire to escalate armament, and even to expand it into outer space.

The Vienna negotiations will be resumed after an intermission of more than 2 months on 26 September. This means that they could make considerable progress prior to the Geneva summit meeting on 19-21 November -- provided, of course, that the West shows goodwill and willingness to contribute its share on the road toward this goal.

WESTERN COVERAGE OF METHODIUS RITES ATTACKED

Pope's Interference Noted

AU160724 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 12 Jul 85 p 7

["ZR"-signed report: "Are They Following in the Footsteps of the Former Benedictines? VOLKSSTIMME on an Austrian ORF Television Program on the Anniversary of the Death of Methodius"]

[Text] Vienna (ZR) -- The Austrian daily VOLKSSTIMME has published a commentary on the festivities commemorating the 1,100 anniversary of the death of Methodius. It takes note of the pope's attitude toward these festivities as well as of the religious programs of ORF on Austrian television.

The article says: "Cyril and Methodius were brothers. The came from the Aegean part of Macedonia and acted as missionaries, first among the southern Slavs and later among the peoples of the Great Moravian Empire. The greatest achievement of the two Byzantine monks was the creation of a specific Slavic alphabet, the Glagolitic script, which was further developed by their disciples, who then called it the Cyrillic script.

"The pope has now proclaimed the two 'the patron saints of Europe' and has ascribed to them as their main task 'the protection of persecuted Christians in the East.' This is somewhat peculiar, if for no other reason than because Cyril and Methodius, while still alive, never allowed the pope in Rome to order them about.

"Wojtyla has now even issued an encyclical about them entitled 'Slavorum Apostoli' ('The Slav Apostles'). He expresses himself in favor of a Christian future for the Slavic nations within the framework of a united Europe. It goes without saying that this Europe should be headed by the Vatican as the true capital and by CDU-CSU governments (at any rate, Christian) everywhere, including in Warsaw and Prague."

The article draws attention to the activity of the mixed Czechoslovak state-church commission for the Methodius festivities at Velehrad and to the idea of organizing the festivities of the 1,100th anniversary of the death of Methodius in the form of "a nationwide festival as an expression of the cooperation of all patriotic forces of the nation."

The article further notes that Cardinal Tomasek of Prague, in keeping with the interests of the pope, "preferred to place emphasis on missionary support from abroad" and "was thinking, in particular, of Cardinal Koening."

As is known, the Viennese cardinal was not invited by the Czechoslovak authorities to attend the festivities at Velehrad. VOLKSSTIMME observes in this contest:

"Cyril and Methodius would possibly even approve of this decision of the authorities. They were in conflict with the reactionary clergy when they attempted to instill in the minds of Slavs on Czech and Slovak territory, next to Christian dogma, also a certain national awareness. The German missionaries did not like that at all. The Benedictines sought out Methodius and turned him over to the German military emissaries.

"But let us return to the present. On 7 July at 1730 Austrian television's first program relayed the pope's speech on the Methodius festivities. The pope spoke in Czech and Slovak. The speech was thus not written solely for the Austrian television audience, because -- as is stated in the ORF Almanac for 1983 -- 'most broadcasts offered by the main department of religious programs continue to represent an important factor of information and education for listeners from neighboring countries, especially Eastern Europe.' And the ORF bulletin PRESSEDIENST SPEZIAL has proudly declared that 'ORF is the only television studio that obtained the Vatican's permission to record the mass.' Guess why?

"Because the Kuenigberg studios are evidently considered missionary television studios for East Europe, absolutely in keeping with the tradition of those Benedictines who wanted to teach the Slavs 'genuine Christianity'," says the article of the Austrian daily in conclusion.

'Mendacious Reports' Rebutted

LD161507 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1400 GMT 16 Jul 85

[Text] Certain Western communication media have launched a new slanderous campaign against Czechoslovakia. As a pretext they have used the celebrations of the 1,100th anniversary of the death of Methodius, which took place in Velehrad and which were attended by both state and church representatives. This is a customary method of the bourgeois propaganda, which uses every opportunity to mount attacks against real socialism and by which it wants to divert attention from the deep-seated problems affecting capitalist society, including mass unemployment, the consequences of the feverish arms buildup, and the crimes of imperialism. And thus it has been for the past week busying itself with mendacious reports about the course of the celebrations in Velehrad and about the number of those who attended them. It not only has been multiplying this number many times over, but some newspapers knew this multiplied figure beforehand.

The absurd attacks and fabrications have been crowned by the West German newspaper DIE WELT, which has said that officials of the Prague regime at the last moment canceled talks with the state secretary of the Vatican. This so-called report, manufactured with the apparent intention to mislead the broad public in the issue of relations between the Vatican and our state, has been disseminated also by other papers and propaganda media in the West.

As is known, the state secretary of the Vatican, Cardinal Agostino Casaroli, had arrived in Czechoslovakia at the invitation of the federal republic. The program of his visit had been set on the basis of the mutual agreement and has also been carried out fully.

Cardinal Casaroli had been received by the president of the Republic, Gustav Husak, and also had talks with other state and church officials. In no case, therefore, was there any interference with the agreed program for the Vatican secretary of state's visit. The talks themselves has been assessed by both sides as a step that can lead to the solution of open issues. It is curious how certain circles, especially in the FRG and Austria worry in connection with the anniversary of the death of Methodius, whose work and historical significance are marked primarily by the Slavonic nations. Some officials in Vienna have gone so far as to take upon themselves a sort of patronage, allegedly to protect religious freedoms in Czechoslovakia. The hostile campaign against our country proves that the script drawn up in the West in connection with the festive gathering at Velehrad has not come off.

The new anti-Czechoslovak attacks do not surprise us in any way. Had there been no Methodius they would have found something else. To those who are politically blind and who orient themselves toward the aggravation of international tension, inventing even the most outrageous lie presents no problem. They are doing their utmost to overshadow enormous and spontaneous expressions by the Czechoslovakia people, who had held rallies on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the liberation of the CSSR by the Soviet Army, and spontaneous expressions that were manifested so strikingly during the days of the 1985 Czechoslovak Spartakiad.

AUSTRIAN RELIGIOUS 'INTERFERENCE' UNWELCOME

AU160755 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 13 Jul 85 p 5

[Bedrich Zagar commentary in the "Foreign-Political Note" column: "An 'Initiative' in the Wrong Direction"]

[Text] Recently the Austrian press has been dealing with the topic of whether Austria needs missiles for its safety. The official authorities have been speaking about this issue with great restraint. Only recently they had to fight opposition from public opinion concerning the purchase of fighter planes "for the protection of Austrian airspace." Public opinion is even more sharply opposed purchasing missiles. The organ of the Austrian Socialist Party (SPOe), ARBETIER ZEITUNG, published excerpts from a sprech by State Secretary J. Dohnal, who is of the opinion that the purchase of missiles could violate the Austrian State Treaty, and who stressed that Austria does not need missiles and that it is far more important to continue the policy of neutrality.

Then who is insisting on the purchase of missiles? The greatest activity in this direction is shown by the opposition -- the Austrian People's Party (OeVP). Heinz Fischer, minister of science, has called the OeVP's attitude "injudicious." It is obvious to the Austrian public that a majority are against the purchase of any and all arms, and that if it "must" buy, then this is an expression of the Austrian Government's retreat under American pressure.

The appropriate ministers ought to address these issues in order to explain the situation to the Austrian people. However, Leopold Gratz, Austrian minister of foreign affairs, prefers to mount an uncalled-for "initiative." According to the press service of the OeVP, in a written reply to a parliamentary question Minister Gratz promised to "continue on every suitable occasion to emphatically use all his power for the rights of the members of religoius communities in the CSSR." Is it not a useless squandering of energy to "use all one's power" to tilt at windmills? In Czechoslovakia every citizen has the right to choose his religious denomination, but he also has the right to be an atheist; and for this reason Minister Gratz's "engagement" seems to us to be interference in our internal affairs. And, generally speaking, perhaps it would be suitable to formulate the question as follows: Why does Minister Gratz need to take upon himself "the worries" of others, when there is more than plenty of work at home?

STOPH RECEIVES OUTGOING SOVIET OFFICIALS

LD161444 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1404 GMT 16 Jul 85

[Text] Berlin, 16 Jul (ADN) -- On Tuesday Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, received Army General Mikhail Zaytsev, commander in chief of the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany [GSFG], and Colonel General Aleksey Lizichev, member of the Military Council and head of the GSFG Political Directorate, for a farewell visit. He conveyed the thanks of the Council of Ministers to the two Soviet officers for their years of joint work to raise the defence capacity of the allied states and their armies and to secure peace in Europe.

Army Gen Mikhail Zaytsev and Col Gen Aleksey Lizichev expressed their thanks for the years of fraternal cooperation between the GDR state organs and the GSFG. Willi Stoph wished the two Soviet comrades good health and much success in their further responsible work.

RADIO VOLGA REPORT ON GDR-USSR MILITARY EXERCISE

LD161116 [Editorial Report] East Berlin Radio Volga in Russian to the Soviet Forces on 15 July at 1830 GMT carries a report on the joint tactical exercises on GDR territory by the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany and the National People's Army of the GDR. "The exercise showed the increased combat skill and coordination of the servicemen of the fraternal armies," the announcer says. Freelance correspondent Major Valentin Nikolskiy reports by telephone that the servicemen of his tank company operated successfully deep inside enemy defenses, negotiating difficult terrain. "When the enemey used toxins they quickly gave the equipment special treatment." Lieutenant Zatenko reported that the air squadron where Myshin, communist officer, serves, scrambled quickly and reached their destination despite poor visibility.

The announcer goes on to say that the motorized infantry of the unit where Private Manidzhanov is serving carried out target practice. Private Platov hit all targets, saving half of his ammunition.

Freelance correspondent Captain Leonid Teplov reports that the platoon commanded by Lieutenant Andreyevskiy did well in communications work in the exercise.

Guards Major Anatoliy Vysotskiy also reports by telephone on the successful mission of a reconnaissance aircraft crew who spotted a well-concealed enemy missile installation and probed its defenses so that fighter bombers were able to mount an attack on it.

MAGYAR HIRLAP VIEWS STATUS OF MBFR TALKS

AU131322 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 11 Jul 85 p 1

[Editorial: "To Move Out of the Deadlock"]

[Text] Today the participants in the MBFR talks in Vienna will be holding their last meeting before the summer vacation. The diplomats have scheduled their next meeting for the fall, and until then there is time for analysis and review.

The basic question is how the 12-year old talks can be moved out of deadlock. The task is rather urgent. If some advance can be made in Vienna, this would reduce the level of military confrontation in Europe and confidence would be stronger in a region where the two world systems and the two military alliances border on each other, where both maintain their strongest military forces, and from where two devastating world wars were started.

On 14 February the Soviet delegation, on behalf of the four directly involved socialist countries, submitted a proposal that included all the mutually acceptable basic points, but no actual progress followed. The proposal points at a way out of the blind alley because its first step suggests the withdrawal from the reduction zone of 20,000 Soviet and 13,000 U.S. soldiers together with their conventional weaponry and combat equipment. The realization of this proposal would mkake it possible to attain concrete results in a short period of time and at the same time would create a basis for further reductions of military forces. This is because the proposal suggests that the participating states freeze the level of armed forces and weaponry in central Europe.

The socialist proposal also includes certain elements of the Western points of view, such as the principles of withdrawal and observation, and thus provides proof of our willingness to compromise.

However, there are principles that we cannot abandon: In the center of Europe a realistic and effective reduction of the military confrontation is not possible without reductions in weaponry. Despite this, the NATO states wish to postpone the reduction of weaponry, although the role of this particular factor in military strength today is of growing significance.

It is inevitable that the deadlock in Vienna will end. Ultimately success cannot be measured by the length of the talks but only by concrete results.

PARTY-STATE DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR NICARAGUA

LD152201 Budapest MTI in English 1728 GMT 15 Jul 85

[Text] Budapest, July 15 (MTI) -- A Hungarian party and government delegation has gone to Nicaragua under the leadership of Gyorgy Sikula, member of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, first secretary of the party committee of Hajdu-Bihar County. The delegation is travelling on invitation of the Sandinista National Liberation Front and the Government of Nicaragua to participate in the celebrations organized for the 6th anniversary of the victory of the revolution.

POLITBURO DEBATES HOUSING, ECONOMY, SFRY TIES

LD162101 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 16 Jul 85

[Text] Problems of construction and housing policy in the years 1986-90 were discussed by the PZPR Central Committee Politburo. The session was attended by Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth representatives Wincenty Lewandowski and Adolf Ciborowski; National Trade Union Confederation leader Alfred Miodowicz; deputy chairmen of the Council of Ministers; and representatives of youth unions and housing cooperative authorities.

The Politburo recognized that the current work on the 5-year plan creates an especially fovarable opportunity for the correct exploitation of submitted suggestions and proposals. The Politburo also acquainted itself with the course and the results of the social and party consultations on the variants of the concept of the 1986-1990 National Socioeconomic Plan, and on the assumptions for next year's central plan. The consultations have confirmed social approval for the main objective of the 5-year plan, which is the creation and consolidation of the capabilities of the national economy for even and effective development.

The Politburo acquainted itself with the report by a PZPR parliamentary delegation on its activity in the Sejm. It also approved materials for the 21st PZPR Central Committee Plenum. The plan for the sessions by the Politburo and Secretariat of the Central Committee during the second 6 months of the year was endorsed.

The Politburo was informed about the course and the results of the recent visit by Wojciech Jaruzelski to the SFRY. It approved the agreements concerning the development of ties between the PZPR and the LCY. The Politburo stressed the significance of cooperation between the sociopolitical and youth organizations of both states and it highly assessed the results of the talks and the concrete decisions relating to economic, scientific,and technological cooperation, which is of considerable significance for overcoming difficulties and accelerating the economic development of the PER and the SRFY.

SEJM COMMISSION VIEWS FOREIGN RELATIONS

AU151357 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 10 Jul 85 p 5

[Excerpt] PAP -- The 9 July session of the Sejm Foreign Affairs Commission, chaired by Sejm Deputy Ryszard Wojna (PZPR, Warsaw constituency), examined that part of the state budget applicable to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Following a discussion, the commission unanimously approved a report on last year's Foreign Ministry budget.

The documents presented at the session and a report by Deputy Wilhelm Szewczyk (PZPR, Katowice constituency) show that the progress achieved in normalizing the domestic sociopolitical situation, plus the positive results in overcoming the effects of the crisis and achieving economic equilibrium, are basic factors that considerably strengthened the PPR's international position last year.

Multifacted cooperation with the USSR and the other countries of the socialist community experienced further development. The strengthening of comprehensive ties was served by party-state delegation visits, meetings between leaders, interparty exchange, government visits, foreign minister meetings, parliamentary talks,and visits by representatives of the allied political parties and social organizations.

Our relations with the developing countries have intensified further, and the number of high-level government and parliamentary contacts have grown. Dialogue has been accompanied by development in economic cooperation, albeit still not to a satisfactory degree.

Despite the continuing negative trends in the politics of the United States and other NATO countries and the consequent tension in the international situation, progress in the normalization of Poland's relations with Western states has made itself felt. Official dialogue with most West European states has expanded and intensified. The first visits at high and summit level since 1981 have taken place.

The PPR's active participation in multilateral conferences and talks has guaranteed the state's secure development.

TRYBUNA LUDU VIEWS JARUZELSKI'S SFRY VISIT

AU151340 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 11 Jul 85 p 1

[Zygmunt Slomkowski commentary: "A New Stage in Cooperation"]

[Text] When PZPR First Secretary Wojciech Jaruzelski began his friendly visit to the SFRY, both Warsaw and Belgrade expressed the hope that the Polish-Yugoslav talks would help to further tighten Polish-Yugoslav cooperation for the benefit of both sides. These hopes have been fulfilled. Two factors have determined the importance of the visit for Polish-Yugoslav relations:

First, the sides drew up a long catalogue of the spheres in which Polish-Yugoslav cooperation should and can be expanded. The extent of these spheres, which include sociopolitical and economic-production life, as well as foreign policy, is worth stressing.

Second, the talks were held in a friendly and most cordial atmosphere, which attests to mutual trust as the necessary condition for the successful implementation of the adopted decisions. This atmosphere is based on the fact that our two countries are linked by the construction and consolidation of socialism, which, as Comrade Jaruzelski stressed, is a good basis for mutual understanding and further fruitful cooperation. We in the PPR have been pleased to note Comrade Milka Planinc's praise for the PPR's role and respect for our people and party, as well as for Wojciech Jaruzelski. She said: "Allow me to stress your role as a statesman and human being. It is specifically socialist and stable Poland that plays an active role in international relations, and is an important element of broadly conceived security and cooperation in Europe and the world. We see in the PPR a close friend and partner."

The PPR and the SFRY belong to those European countries that had to fight for a long time to survive as nations that had been occupied by other nations. That is why they embarked upon socialist construction at a development level that was lower than some of the other European countries. But it is precisely this choice of socialism that has produced historic achievements for our two countries, despite different methods and specific solutions employed in socialist construction. Our joint experiences have demonstrated that bilateral and multilateral international cooperation helps strengthen and increase achievements and remove obstacles to socialist construction.

We have already scored great achievements in our mutual relations. The Belgrade talks have created good foundations for greatly increasing these achievements.

The protocol on the key lines of economic and scientific-technological cooperation for 1986-90 provides for increased trade to the tune of $4.9 billion, for increased cooperation and specialization, for joint ventures in third markets, for maritime transportation cooperation, and for direct cooperation among enterprises. These joint decisions mean that our cooperation has attained a qualitatively new level.

For this reason our two countries must get to know each other better and to understand the problems facing them. That is why the issues of cooperation between the PZPR and the LCY, between the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth and the SAWPY, and between trade unions and social organizations took up so much of the Belgrade talks.

Our best joint plans can be implemented only under conditions of peace and security. That is why the Polish-Yugoslav talks devoted so much attention and concern to the war threats in the world and especially in Europe. The sides agreed that it is most necessary to relax international tension and curb the arms race. Our countries are active along these lines. The PPR eagerly participates in the efforts of the USSR and other Warsaw Pact countries, and the SFRY is active in the Nonaligned Movement, in the founding of which Yugoslav leader Josip Broz Tito played such a prominent role.

The Belgrade talks also stressed our countries' common conviction that it is necessary for the communist and workers parties, as well as the entire progressive movement to defend peace, promote disarmament, and combat militarism, racism, and neocolonialism -- all the phenomena that threaten mankind.

The positive results of the Belgrade talks are all the more significant since some differences are present in the principles of our countries' domestic and foreign policies. However, these differences are no hindrance to making our friendly cooperation closer. That is why the importance of the Polish visit to the SFRY goes beyond bilateral relations.

The results of the Belgrade talks, which took place shortly before the 10th anniversary of the CSCE Final Act, constitute a practical contribution to promoting a peaceful Europe in line with the spirit and letter of the Helsinki decisions.

DELEGATE VIEWS END OF 36TH VIENNA MBFR TALKS

AU161038 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 13-14 Jul 85 p 7

[PAP Vienna report: "The West Is Blocking Progress in the Talks"]

[Text] The 36th round of Vienna talks on mutual armed forces and armaments reductions in central Europe ended on 11 July. PAP correspondent Franciszek Malinowski asked Ambassador Stanislaw Przygodzki, chairman of the Polish delegation, for a summation and assessment. S. Przygodzki said, among other things:

The round of talks that has just finished has not broken the deadlock, despite the efforts of the socialist states. Let us recall that in February, the Warsaw Pact states presented a draft of basic agreements concerning preliminary USSR and U.S. land forces and armaments reductions in central Europe, to be followed by a nonincrease in the level of armed forces and armaments of both sides in this region. The purpose of our initiative was to break, as it were, the incapability barrier at the Vienna talks and create conditions for rapid results.

Unfortunately, the 36th round has not shown that the West intends to act in this direction.

Let us take the size of reductions as an example. The West is still trying to impose on the Warsaw Pact states an extent of reductions that is incommensurate with the reductions it regards as appropriate for itself. The West justifies this by means of the alleged predominance of conventional forces in central Europe belonging to the socialist states, and by means of the United States' considerable distance from this region and the consequent transportation difficulties. The first of these arguments is quite simply not true. This has been clearly illustrated by the two exchanges of information held on the subject of the size of each side's armed forces in central Europe. The second argument not only glosses over the constantly improving transportation -- confirmed by the United States itself, which says it is capable of moving six divisions and 80 air squadrons to Europe in 10 days, which means a total of about 300,000 men -- but also ignores the fact that U.S. territory is not the only place from which support for NATO forces in central Europe would come. U.S. forward bases also exist, and one should take into account the potential of the NATO member-countries, whose territories are in the immediate vicinity of the proposed region of reductions.

The delegations from the socialist states, including ours, have related to the speeches of Western representatives in a thorough and well-documented way. They have shown that the NATO long-term military potential development programs, including the development of conventional capability, clash directly with the aims of the Vienna talks and with these states' own declarations concerning the need for concrete results at these talks.

ECONOMIC COOPERATION SESSION WITH USSR BEGINS

AU151902 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1728 GMT 15 July 85

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 15/7/1985 -- On July 15 proceedings started of the 16th session of the Romanian-Soviet Intergovernmental Commission on Economic, Technological and Scientific Collaboration, in Bucharest.

The delegations, headed by Deputy Prime Minister Ioan Totu, chairman for Romania in the commission, and N.V. Talyzin, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, chairman for his country in the commission, look into the fulfillment of the understandings agreed upon at summit level and of the decisions of the previous session. They are to establish concrete measures for a development of the economic, technological and scientific collaboration, and of the cooperation and specialization in production in domains of joint interest, and for an expansion and diversification of the bilateral trade.

Ceauscescu Meets With Talyzin

AU161906 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1852 GMT 16 Jul 85

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 16/7/1985 -- Nicolae Ceausescu, president of Romania, received on July 16, in Neptun Resort, a Soviet delegation led by N.V. Talyzin, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, chairman for the USSR of the Romanian-Soviet Intergovernment Commission on Economic and Technico-Scientific Cooperation.

The head of the delegation conveyed President Nicolae Ceausescu a cordial salute and best wishes from Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. The guest also thanked for the interview, for the opportunity to visit Romania and to get acquainted with the achievements scored by the Romanian people in the socialist construction, which make up a sound basis for the further expansion of the Romanian-Soviet cooperation.

Nicolae Ceausescu thanked and asked that Mikhail Gorbachev be conveyed a warm salute and best wishes.

During the interview, stress was laid on the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries and peoples, which develop continuously, in keeping with summit agreements. Emphasis was placed in the two countries' economic potential which helps deepen and diversify the economic and technico-scientific collaboration, production cooperation and specialization and trade exchanges, on the important role incumbent on the intergovernment commission in identifying new ways and means to expand the Romanian-Soviet cooperation on mutually advantageous bases.

It was shown that the development of the collaboration between Romania and the USSR in economy, science, technology and other fields of activity met the interests of and was beneficial to both countries and peoples, to the general cuase of socialism and peace throughout the world.

Reference was made to current issues of the international political life and it was stressed that everything possible should be done to maintain peace, halt the arms race and pass on to disarmament, to set in a climate of understanding, collaboration and peace throughout the world.

JOINT COMMUNIQUE ON MALTESE PRESIDENT'S VISIT

AU160650 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 11 Jul 85 pp 1, 5

["Joint communique" on the visit of Agatha Barbara, president of the Republic of Malta, to Romania from 5-10 July]

[Text] At the invitation of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the SR of Romania, and of Comrade Elena Ceausescu, the president of the Republic of Malta, Agatha Barbara, paid an official visit of friendship to the SR of Romania from 5-10 July 1985.

President Agatha Barbara received a warm welcome, an expression of the feelings of esteem and mutual respect established between the two countries and peoples. During their stay in Romania, the Maltese president and the members of the Maltese delegation visited economic installations and cultural and art institutions in Bucharest, Pitesti, and Constanta County.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the SR of Romania, and Agatha Barbara, president of the Republic of Malta, held official talks on the current status of bilateral relations between the two countries and the possibilities of developing these relations. At the same time they had a broad exchange of views on international issues of joint interest.

The talks, held in a cordial atmosphere of full understanding, were attended by Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs of the SR of Romania, and Alex Sceberras Trigona, minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Malta.

The two presidents expressed their satisfaction with the ascending course of friendly Romanian-Maltese relations, which had received a strong impetus from the summit agreement reached during the official visit of friendship Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the SR of Romania, and Comrade Elena Ceausescu paid to the Republic of Malta in 1983.

The two presidents reasserted the particular importance of the principles included in the Romanian-Maltese solemn declaration of 1983 as a solid base for the continuous development of bilateral cooperation and collaboration between the two countries in the international arena.

In this spirit the two presidents pointed out that the continuous development of ties at all levels is an important factor for expanding and diversifying cooperation in various fields of activity and decided to adopt new measures that should lead to the intensification of cooperation between Romania and Malta for the benefit of both countries and people.

Examining the current stage and prospects of economic cooperation between the two countries, the two presidents highlighted the importance of the long-term agreement on commercial exchanges and economic, industrial, and technological cooperation between the SR of Romania and the Republic of Malta, signed on 19 October 1983 at La Valletta, for expanding commercial exchanges and promoting economic cooperation in the fields of mutual interest in accordance with the potential possessed by the national economies of the two countries.

The presidents of Romania and Malta valued positively the results of the first session of the joint Romanian-Maltese Commission on Commercial Exchanges and Economic, Industrial, and Technological Cooperation that took place at La Valletta from 6-9 May 1985. They hailed the actions of cooperation agreed upon between the two countries in the field of technical assistance in exploring for hydrocarbons in Malta and noted with satisfaction the agreements reached on continuously developing trade and industrial cooperation.

At the same time, the need was reasserted to develop cooperation in the field of air and naval transportation and to conclude an agreement on civil air transportation.

The two sides decided to further promote and intensify cooperation and ties in the fields of culture, art, science, tourism, and radio and television.

The president of the SR of Romania and the president of Malta had an exchange of views on the international situation, pointing out with satisfaction the similar positions of the two countries in the major international issues.

The two presidents expressed their concern about the deterioration of the international situation as a result of the increased nuclear arms race, maintenance of the hotbeds of tension and conflicts, interference in the domestic affairs of other countries, and deepening of the gaps between developed and developing countries. They stressed the imperative necessity that all countries should manifest themselves more actively in order to halt this dangerous course of events.

The two sides called for observance of national independence and sovereignty, territorial integrity, noninterference in domestic affairs, equality of rights, nonrecourse to the use or threat of force in interstate relations, and the right of each nation to choose freely its path of economic and social development.

The two presidents expressed their particular concern over the acceleration of the arms race, primarily the nuclear arms race, and about the deterioration of the situation in Europe as a result of the continuous deployment of new nuclear missiles. All these things increase the danger of a world war, which inevitably would turn into a nuclear war and thus destroy life itself on our planet.

The two sides believe that the fundamental problem of our times is to halt the arms race, particularly the nuclear arms race, and to bring about disarmament. They called for a halt, without delay, to the deployment of new nuclear missiles in Europe, including the Mediterranean region and the active unfolding of the Soviet-U.S. negotiations in Geneva -- in a spirit of high responsibility -- in order to reach an agreement as soon as possible on reducing the number of missiles already deployed within the process of eliminating all nuclear missiles and halting the militarization of outer space. Taking into consideration that liberating Europe from the nuclear nightmare directly concerns the life and peace of all European nations, the two sides believe it is necessary that all European countries should contribute to the achievement of appropriate agreements. A particular role in this respect is played by the countries participating in the two military alliances: NATO and the Warsaw Pact.

The sides believe that the activity at the Geneva disarmament conference, at the Stockholm Conference on measures for confidence-building, security, and disarmament, at the Vienna negotiations on reducing arms and troops in central Europe, as well as in other international bodies and conferences must be increased in order to reach appropriate agreements.

The two sides stressed the importance of their respective proposals made at the Stockholm conference, with a view to adopting effective measures of increasing confidence and security that can be applied in Europe and adjacent maritime and air zones, including the Mediterranean area, in accordance with the mandate of the conference.

Reasserting their support for the principles and provisions included in the Helsinki Final Act, the two sides stressed that the 10th anniversary of the Helsinki conference must be an opportunity to intensify the activity for disarmament, detente, and security, and for creating a united Europe of peace and cooperation free of nuclear weapons.

The Romanian side also expressed its support for Malta's neutral status, which serves the interests of the Mediterranean area to be turned into a zone of peace and cooperation. In this respect, the Romanian side hailed the first meeting of the ministers of foreign affairs of nonaligned countries from the Mediterranean on cooperation and security in the Mediterranean region held at La Valletta in September 1984.

The two sides reasserted the importance of turning the Balkans into a zone of peace and good-neighborliness, free of nuclear weapons and foreign military bases. They expressed their determination to support the achievement of such denuclearized zones in northern and central Europe, in the Mediterranean, and in other parts of the world. Both sides stressed the need to solve all interstate conflicts solely through negotiations, and they called for halting the existing conflicts and solving them politically in the interest of the respective countries and of peace and stability throughout the world.

Both sides expressed their deep concern over the tension and instability in the Middle East situation. They stressed the need to establish a lasting and just peace in this region based on Israel's withdrawal from the Arab territories occupied in the 1967 war, on recognition of the Palestinian people's right to self-determination, including their right to establish an independent Palestinian state, and on ensuring the independence, sovereignty, and integrity of all countries of this region.

The two sides called for an immediate cessation of the Iran-Iraq conflict and for finding solutions, through negotiations, to the problems existing between the two countries.

The two sides expressed their support for the peoples' struggle for liberation and for these people's efforts to consolidate their national independence. The sides stated that they fully support the Namibian people's struggle under the South-West African Peoples Organization leadership for Namibia's complete independence, and they firmly speak out against the racist policy of apartheid and for participation of all citizens of South Africa in political life with equal rights.

The presidents of Romania and Malta expressed their deep concern about the serious economic situation existing in the world and about the increasing gaps between rich and poor countries. They believe it is very important to bring about concrete and real negotiations within the UN between developing and developed countries as soon as possible with a view to finding global and equitable solutions to the problems of underdevelopment, including the problem of the huge foreign debts that burden developing countries. They stressed the need to establish a new international economic order.

The two sides spoke out for increasing the UN's role in finding democratic solutions to all problems of peace and socioeconomic progress of peoples and for the active participation in international life -- under conditions of full equality -- of all countries, particularly small- and medium-sized countries and developing and nonaligned countries, which represent the great majority of the world's countries and are directly interested in a policy of independence, cooperation and peace. They noted with satisfaction the good cooperation between Romania and Malta in the UN, the "Group of 77", the Nonaligned Movement, and other European and international forums and they expressed their desire to increase this cooperation.

The president of the SR of Romania and the president of the Republic of Malta expressed their complete satisfaction with the talks and with the results of the visit and noted that this visit is a new and important contribution to the continuous development of relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries and peoples and to the cause of peace and understanding throughout the world.

The president of the Republic of Malta, Agatha Barbara, extended to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, the president of the SR of Romania, and to Comrade Elena Ceausescu an invitation to pay a visit of friendship to Malta. The invitation was accepted with pleasure, the date of the visit will be established through diplomatic channels.

Bucharest, 10 July 1985

GIOSAN HOLDS TALKS WITH TURKISH PREMIER, OTHERS

AU131536 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1432 GMT 13 Jul 85

[Text] Ankara, AGERPRES 13/7/1985 -- Nicolae Giosan, chairman of the Grand National Assembly, of Romania, had an interview in Ankara with Turkish Prime Minister Turgut Ozal. They discussed aspects of the relations of collaboration between Romania and Turkey, expressing the wish to make every effort with a view to translating into life the understandings reached during the meeting and talks between presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Kenan Evren.

The Romanian parliamentary delegation now on an official visit to Turkey had interviews with the Turkish parliamentary delegation headed by Necmettin Karaduman, chairman of the Grand National Assembly of the Republic of Turkey. Views were exchanged on the two parliaments' activity, on their role in the struggle for peace, international cooperation and understanding.

Emphasizing with satisfaction that the two parliaments had made an important contribution to the development of bilateral relations in all domains, they expressed the wish to intensify the exchanges and contacts between the two legislative fora, between parliamentarians, and their collaboration for the promotion of peace, collaboration and understanding in the Balkans, in Europe and the world over.

[Bucharest AGERPRES in English at 1613 GMT on 12 July reports on a meeting between Kenan Evren, Turkish president, and Nicolae Giosan, chairman of the Grand National Assembly of Romania, that states: "During the interview, stress was laid on the ascending course of the two countries' relations of friendship and collaboration, on the great significance of summit dialogue for the further expansion of these ties, for better mutual acquaintance. It was also underscored that parliaments could and should play an ever more active role in further boosting bilateral ties in all fields of activity, in stepping up efforts for the establishment of a climate of peace, security and cooperation in the Balkans, in Europe and throughout the world."]

DIPLOMATIC TIES ESTABLISHED WITH MALAWI

AU161524 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1500 GMT 16 Jul 85

[Text] Wishing to develop relations of friendship and cooperation between their countries and peoples, the Government of the SR of Romania and the Government of the Republic of Malawi decided to establish diplomatic ties at the ambassadorial level as of 15 July 1985. The two governments are convinced that the establishment of diplomatic ties between Romania and Malawi will contribute to promoting all-round bilateral relations, to the benefit of both peoples and in the interest of the cause of peace, cooperation, and understanding in the world.

REPORTAGE ON 9, 16 JULY PRESIDIUM SESSIONS

Discusses Kosovo; Sets Agenda

AU141547 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 11 Jul 85 p 6

[TANJUG report]

[Text] The LCY Central Committee Presidium at its session day before yesterday, which was chaired by Vidoje Zarkovic, discussed some current ideolpolitical problems of the implementation of the LCY Central Committee platform on Kosovo, asquainted itself with the measures that are being taken to stabilize the political situation in the province, and assessed the public reation to the discussions conducted recently abut this problem in respective social institutions and sociopolitical organizations.

The highest officials of the federation took part in the work of the session. Ivan Stambolic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium and president of the Central Committee of the Serbia LC, submitted the opening report.

The LCY Centeral Committee Presidium stressed, it is said in the report, that the struggle for the stabilization of the political situation in Kosovo is a joint task of all the socialist self-managing forces in our country and not only of those in Kosovo and in Serbia, although the obligations and responsibilities of the latter for the flow of this social action are certainly greater. It is necessary that the front of the action by the communists, the workers class, and all self-managing socialist forces should be constantly expanded on the basis of the LCY platform and the SAWPY Federal Conference.

Synchronized and Organized Activities Necessary

It is necessary that one should act everywhere in an organized and synchronized fashion so that one may ensure action unity, direct cooperation, responsibility of the subjective forces in the republics and provinces and of the organs and organizations of the federation in the struggle for combating the irredentists, a resolute stopping and prevention of the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo, a return of those who wish to come back, the securing of constitutional and legal assurances for the citizens, and the unmasking of nationalist activities in all the communities.

In the course of the discussion, the Presidium adopted and endorsed the report on the activities and measures that the Serbia LC Central Committee and the Kosovo LC Committee are undertaking with the aim of treating these problems in a more active and principled way and of bringing about coordinated and harmonized work all over the public on implementing the obligations imposed by the platform. This must, among other things, contribute to a prevention of elemental acts and inciting passions, and it should contribute to a suppression of acts of vandalism and divisions and intolerance on a national basis that are used by the irredentists and nationalists for their activities.

It is necessary to oppose all the occurrences of sowing distrust in the socialist self-managing forces of Kosovo in the cadres and the Albanian nationality in general, but one must also oppose any hesitation, opportunism, and irresoluteness in opposing any Albanian nationalism and irredentists, especially their implementation of their reactionary aim of an ethnically pure Kosovo.

Resolutely Against Albanian, as Well as Any Other Nationalism

The Presidium pointed out the need for a resolute and united struggle against Albanian nationalism and irredentists and at the same time against all other nationalist tendencies and occurrences. Along with a constant development of socialist self-management, cultivation of brotherhood and unity, and strengthening the equality of the peoples and nationalities, this is a first-class task and obligation of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo, the Serbia SR, and the entire SFRY. Special responsibility in this respect is borne by the communists and all the forces in the country that are of a socialist persuasion.

The Presidium stressed that the overall intensified activities of all the organized socialist forces headed by the LCY should contribute even more resolutely and consistently to the creation of conditions in the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo for a further successful struggle in eliminating the causes and consequences of the counterrevolutionary events and for a quicker breaking of hostile activities by Albanian irredentists and all forms of nationalism.

The situation in Kosovo is still burdened with various political, economic, development, and other difficulties and dangers that, unless they are overcome through unified and efficient action, may have a negative influence on the political security situation in the province, in the Serbia SR, and in the country in general. The emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from this region, especially those who emigrate under pressure -- which is one of the most difficult problems -- has not been discontinued yet. Regardless of the initial results and the return of some of the families that had emigrated, this aggravates the already complex situation, especially in relations among nationalities, and causes concern.

Various Assessments About What Has Been Achieved Do Not Contribute to the Efficiency of Social Actions

The Presidium pointed out that some discussions about the Kosovo situation conducted recently, as well as articles in some public organs -- along with a multifaceted, comprehensive, and objective approach and a striving to contribute to the efficiency of social actions -- have laid emphasis on a confrontation between various assessments of the scope of the actions to date, which objectively causes a weakening of unity in the struggle for the stabilization of the situation in the province and for the elimination of the consequences of the counterrevolutionary activities, suits irredentist strivings, and strengthens the strongholds and manifestations of Serbian and other nationalisms. Such differences in approach -- from an underestimation up to an overestimation of what has been achieved, accompanied by one-sidedness and exclusivity, different interpretations of the same events, and presentation of opposite facts, confuse people and naturally create an unfavorable feeling in the public.

A critical reexamination of the activities to implement the LCY platform on Kosovo by the subjective forces in Kosovo, the Serbia SR, and the country in general, is a precondition for successfully conducting further ideopolitical actions and for concretely solving all the problems on which the comprehensive stabilization of the situation in the province and its overall self-managing socialist development depend.

However, this is not helped by public statements and positions leading to divisions and mistrust, in which the perception of the problem is colored by territorial or national rather than class revolutionary criteria. This may have far-reaching harmful and undesirable consequences for relations among the nationalities and for the brotherhood, unity, and equality of the peoples and nationalities. Some of the public media -- by means of a sensationalist and superficial treatment of events and occurrences and by publishing half-truths or unchecked reports -- also contribute to the increase of tension.

Especially Significant and Responsible Role of Public Media

The press, radio, and television have a particularly important role and responsibility in creating a climate that will encourage the mobilization of all progressive forces in the daily action for stabilizing the situation in Kosovo and opposing all the attempts to cast doubt on the readiness and ability of our society to master these problems and to ensure stable development on the basis of socialist self-management and brotherhood and unity. Therefore the public media must resolutely free themselves of superficiality and one-sidedness which cause negative consequences in the broadest public.

The Presidium discussed and endorsed the positions of the action conferences of the LC in the fields of shipping and energy, and on the tasks of communists and all subjective forces in implementing the Long-Term Economic Stabilization Program in these fields.

During the session yesterday -- as part of the preparations for one of the forthcoming sessions of the LCY Central Committee -- the Presidium discussed the theses about the ideopolitical problems and tasks of the LC in implementing the social role and the position on the young generation in society.

The Presidium also fixed the agenda of the coming 18th session of the LCY Central Committee, which is scheduled for 19 July. The Central Committee will discuss the realization of the constitutional position of workers in associated labor in deciding on and controlling income and social reproduction funds, the role and the work of the Central Committee, and the annual report on the LCY Central Committee Presidium's work.

Debates Program Implementation

LD162318 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2000 GMT 16 Jul 85

[Text] At a session presided over by Vidoje Zarkovic today, the LCY Central Committee Presidium decided that the attitudes of the 17th session of the LCY Central Committee on the implementation of the anti-inflation program were being put into effect too slowly and inadequately.

Initial results had been achieved, especially in individual organizations of associated labor, but the effect on the fundamental causes of the economic crisis and high inflation was still insufficient. The process of coordination of views was slow and the adoption and implementation of changes in the socio economic system and development and economic policies and especially in production and distribution were running behind schedule.

The LCY Central Committee Presidium also called for the consistent and concrete implementation of the attitudes of the LCY Central Committee and stressed the communists' duty and obligation to strive in the republic, province, and federation assemblies for the speediest coordination and adoption of legislative and other solutions to effect the necessary economic changes in the economic system and development, and economic policies. Delays caused in the adoption of the necessary regulations and decisions by the slow rate of coordination of views and agreement-seeking had an unfavorable effect on the situation in the country and on the realization of the program of economic stabilization.

The Presidium also decided that it was indispensable to speed up the preparation and adoption of the long- and medium-term plans for the development of the SFRY, because the realization of the second stage of the Long-Term Program of Economic Stabilization depended on this in many ways.

The Presidium also noted that the tasks set by the LCY Central Committee during its 16th and 17th session in the area of pricing were also not being carried out. The Presidium considered that it was necessary to ensure a more efficient social control of prices in keeping with the adopted policy of socioeconomic development this year.

The Presidium stressed the need for full mobilization of all the subjective forces, organizations of associated labor, economic chambers, and delegate assemblies with the aim of further raising production, exports, and employment and reducing the obligations and burden imposed on the economy.

Videje Zarkovic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, reported to the LCY Central Committee Presidium, among other things, on his talks with Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the PPR Council of Ministers, who had recently visited our country.

Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, reported on her talks with Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Nikolay Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and other Soviet leaders during her recent visit to the USSR.

The Presidium also carried out consultations on the activities of the the LCY Central Committee up to the end of this month and in August. The Presidium decided that the 19th session of the LCY Central Committee should be held 30 July this year.

CRITICISM, TASKS OF LC LEADERSHIPS SUMMARIZED

LD151339 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0847 GMT 15 Jul 85

[Text] Belgrade, 15 Jul (TANJUG) -- A long-delayed discussion on the work, place, and role of the Yugoslav party leadership will be held during the 18th LCY Central Committee session, scheduled for 19 July. The Central Committee and all the party organizations should have carried out a self-critical analysis of their work and responsibility during the discussion in connection with the draft conclusions of the 13th session. As this had not been done the above-mentioned topic was included in the LCY Central Committee program of work, adopted at the 16th session.

In the course of this year party members have sharply criticized the LC leaderships, particularly the LCY Central Committee and its Presidium, because of insufficient unity, slowness in adopting ideopolitical attitudes on very important social problems, deviations from the principle of democratic centralism, and tolerance of the phenomena of federalizing the LCY. It was noted that in the process of building LCY unity, one must proceed from the LCY Central Committee as the revolutionary integration center of the interests of the Yugoslav working class and the country as a whole, and the sole political leadership of the LCY.

Voiced criticisms and demands boil down to one thing: the need for a more efficient, united, and responsible Central Committee, which will become more resolutely involved in further developing socialist self-managing relations and in defeating the sources of etatism. The party public and the social public at large are irritated by controversial assessments on the implementation of the platform of Kosovo, attacks on relationships in the SFRY established by the Constitution, and the infiltration of bourgeois ideology and nationalist and other phenomena to which the LC does not always react on time and in an adequate way. On the contrary, the members of the highest-ranking party forum themselves, apart from unanimously adopted stands on these and other issues, often make statements contrary to the adopted ones, thus causing confusion for the members.

True, after the 13th LCY Central Committee session there are obvious tendencies to transfer responsibility for tackling the most important and priority social problems to the Central Committee. In support of this claim it is sufficient to give as examples only some of these questions that have already been or will be on the agenda of the Central Committee, such as realization of the anti-inflation program, realization of the position of a worker in associated labor, functioning of the political system, implementation of the further development of the Yugoslav federation's constitutional concept, development of economic relations with foreign countries, social policy, position of youth, etc.

The discussions are more open, there is more dialogue, and yet, by and large the sessions are prepared and held in the old manner, which suits neither its status and role nor the present economic and political situation. Long introductory reports predominate -- and they are not always inspiring for the discussion -- and so do a wealth of material in which all the problems are pitched "at the same level." The interests of "one's own" LCs are presented and generic conclusions are adopted on issues on which stands already exist.... These are all shortcomings that both the members and the Central Committee wish to eliminate, but then the question is posed: How? To what extent can this be done -- on the basis of valid statute solutions -- in the Central Committee we have?

At their next session the Central Committee members should pay most attention to the noncompliance with statutory norms that "aid" the anemic nature of party leaders and their frequent declarative attitude toward very important social issues, the inconsistent application of the principles of democratic centralism, inadequate and one-sided interpretation of the independence of the LCs of the republics and provinces, and the absence of the practice when the LCY Central Committee should "intervene" in any part of the LCY and call to account the nonimplementation of the agreed policy. These are only some of the questions on which "extensive" debate should be held at the forthcoming session because it is not possible to have more efficient and better work from the LCY Central Committee unless its organizations work efficiently and especially unless the relations with LC provincial and republican central committees become different.

The greater demands addressed by party members and our society as a whole to the LCY Central Committee are quite understandable in view of the gravity of the situation in which we are. The expectations that the LC can and must make a bigger contribution to overcoming the present difficulties are an expression of the confidence in its strength, but at the same time it must be said that the insistence of its greater role may well conceal a great danger. What happens is that recently there have been attempts to place everything under the LC "wing," that the LCs should decide about everything and resolve the problems summarily. There is no dispute about the fact that the LCY has the biggest responsibility for the further course of the development of the revolution, but the LCs cannot take over the commitments and responsibilities of self-management organs and institutions. That would place the whole system of socialist self-management in jeopardy. Of course, on some issues the LCs will have to become more involved than they have been in "normal conditions" but necessity should not be turned into a virtue.

CULAFIC HOLDS TALKS WITH ASSEMBLY OFFICIALS

LD162119 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1253 GMT 16 Jul 85

[Text] Belgrade, 16 Jul (TANJUG) -- Ilijaz Kurtesi, president of the SFRY Assembly; Miodrag Trifunovic, president of the SFRY Assembly Federal Chamber; and Mita Micajkov, president of the Internal Policy Committee of the SFRY Assembly Federal Chamber, today visited the Federal Secretariat for Internal Affairs.

Dobroslav Culafic, federal secretary for internal affairs, and his aides informed the SFRY Assembly officials about the federal secretariat's work and some topical and cardinal tasks devolving on the internal affairs' organs in the coming period.

Culafic made particular reference to the concerted efforts to enhance the internal affairs' organs action capacity and functional unity, and also the activities aimed at ensuring more efficient functioning of the federal secretariat. He stressed the very sound cooperation the federal secretariat is realizing with other security organs and services, and all the other subjects of the system of social self-protection. He emphasized that exceptional efforts are being made to ensure regularity in the work of the internal affairs' organs and attention paid to the moral-political qualities of their members, but pointed out that further efforts by the organs themselves and by society are needed if such key issues as improvement in the cadre structure, technical equipment, and members' material, housing, and other problems are to be settled more rapidly.

Ilijaz Kurtesi mentioned that earlier this month the SFRY Assembly assessed the work of the federal secretariat in 1984 in positive terms, and that on the basis of what had been learned before and during this talk, the conclusion could be drawn that this federal organ and the internal affairs' organs are carrying out the tasks and performing the work under their purview in a dedicated and responsible way. He stressed that through its legislative activity, and by giving certain guidelines for further activity, the SFRY Assembly had, last year and at the beginning of this one, done much to improve the systems of security and social self-protection. This should ensure that in everyday practice this system is promoted as a factor of socialist self-management. He stressed that the professional section of the system of social self-protection -- state organs, inspectorates, and other professional subjects -- could not successfully counter enemy and other forms of socially harmful activity without all subjective forces' more resolute and concrete action to remove the conditions that encourage deviant behavior.

Kurtesi, Trifunovic, and Micajkov positively assessed the way in which the federal secretariat had been discharging its commitments as regards the SFRY Assembly and its working bodies. In this context it was jointly stated that concerted efforts had to be invested in order to improve the ways in which the SFRY Assembly was being informed about the security situation in the country and the ways in which it directed the work of the internal affairs' organs.

DRUNKEN YOUTHS VANDALIZE ALBANIAN ARTISANS' SHOPS

LD170042 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1415 GMT 16 Jul 85

[Text] Kragujevac, 16 Jul (TANJUG) -- The Presidium of the SAWP Municipal Conference and the Presidium of the Municipal Conference of the Federation of Socialist Youth of Yugoslavia in Kragujevac held a joint session today at which they condemned the smashing of shop windows and attempts to set on fire shops owned by artisans of Albanian nationality during the night between 26-27 June and on 29 June.

The two presidiums stress in their conclusions that this condemnation reflects the feelings of the working people and citizens of Kragujevac, a town with great revolutionary traditions in which brotherhood and unity of all of our nations and nationalities are cultivated. Actions of this kind are directed against citizens' safety and thus also against the foundations on which our socialist self-managing society is grounded.

The two presidiums also condemned the use of banned ingredients in bread and extended their full support to the actions mounted by the organs of the Secretariat of Internal Affairs in order to uncover and suppress both of these phenomena. However, these measures would not suffice on their own. What is needed is the involvement of all sociopolitical organizations and subjects of social self-protection in the organizations of associated labor, local communities, schools, faculties, and other institut institutions.

The persons who smashed shop windows on 29 June have been discovered and legal sanctions have been applied against them. They are a group of teenagers who did all this under the influence of alcohol.

CENTER FOR STRATEGIC STUDIES FOUNDED IN BELGRADE

LD170111 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1640 GMT 16 Jul 85

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 16 Jul (TANJUG) -- The Center for Strategic Studies, founded in Belgrade today, is a body whose task will be to organize itself as a scientific institution and carry out research that will facilitate the adoption of major and long-term decisions of interest to the whole country.

The center will organize and encourage scientific work and research into international processes of social, political, military, economic, and technological character of strategic importance for the SFRY's foreign political activity.

Since the idea to found a center of this kind was first broached 5 years ago, all the necessary changes have been completed for the formal founding of such a highly needed institution. During a preparatory period of over a year the center started carrying out practical specific research and its founding was formally confirmed today at the founding session of its program council. The program council, appointed by the Federal Executive Council, is composed of prominent scientific and public workers from all over the country. Sergej Kraigher was elected president of the council. Its members are: Dr Ljubivoje Acimovic, Dr Gavro Altman, Zivan Berisavljevic, Gavro Cerovic, Boris Cizelj, Bogdan Crnobrnja, Nijaz Dizdarevic, Raif Dizdarevic, Dr Bozidar Franges, Colonel General Petar Gracanin, Dr Aleksandar Grlickov, Malici Imeri, Miroslav Kreacic, Dr Brana Markovic, Leo Mates, Cvijetin Mijatovic, Milos Minic, Mirko Ostojic, Augustin Papic, Miso Pavicevic, Dr Ranko Petkovic, Jaksa Petric, Dr Tomislav Popovic, Lieutenant Colonel General Drago Rakocevic, Janez Stanovnik, Dr Stanislav Stojanovic, Dusan Strujic, Dr Milan Sahovic, Vera Sodan, Dr Mijat Sukovic, Prof Dr Rajko Tomovic, Vida Tomsic, Prof Dr Vasil Tupurkovski, Dr Vatroslav Vekaric, and Dobrivoje Vidic. The appropriate representatives of the federal secretariats for internal and foreign affairs and the director of the Center for Strategic Studies are also members of the program council.

Dr Vatroslav Vekaric, 41, a scientific worker who is now assistant director of the Institute for International Affairs and Economy, was nominated for the position of director of the Center for Strategic Studies.